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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

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THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

We note in the press a considerable discussion of the words "unconditional surrender." We still think after reading the pros and cons, that unconditional surrender is the only kind of surrender we can accept, especially in view of our one millin more casualties and some $250 to $300 billions of good cash. These strong-arm bandit nations of international life, we believe should be treated as nearly like bandits in national life as we are able to do it on a world-wide scale.

To us unconditional surrender means: "Give up everything you've got, and then we'll make whatever disposition of it that seems best for ourselves, our citizens, and for our allies and their children." When we take an armed robber into custody in this country, the first thing we do is to take his gun away from him. We don't borrow it for a few days and then return it to him. We also lock the robber up, or if very bad indeed, we liquidate him by gas, bulle, rope, electricity.

In this war it just happens that the Japs and the Germans declared war on us. Both of them made dire threats about what they were going to with us when they had polished us off, and the implication, generally, was that ultimately we would surrender unconditionally. At least the Jap idea of writing the peace in White House, clearly indicated something of the kind.

Royce Bryer points out in the San Francisco Chronical that the Japs, a primitive people, in some respects are similar to the ancient Egyptians. They cannot conceive of a peace which does not give the victor the right either to enslave or to exterminate the enemy. Wars in primitive times were usually fought on that basis. Rome took so many slaves in her years of conquest that finally the slaves ate the Romans out of house and home, so to speak. So, when President Truman tells the Japs in handbills circulated over Japan by means of B-29s, that unconditional surrender will not mean enslavement or destruction of the Japanese people, the Japs, never having held such a concept in their two thousand years of history, just don't believe it, even when they understand it. The Japs make war for keeps, winner take all.

Miss Dorothy Thompson and others who seek to convince Washington, D. C., that unconditional surrender should be defined, overlook the fact that it has already been defined for Germany. That country, which likes to be told what to do by rugged military authorities, is now doing just that, with conditions of life considerably easier than under Hitler. Furthermore, the allies are rapidly moving out of Germany all its war making, heavy industry, machinery. Russia is doing an especially good job in this regard. This will go on until Germany will have left, in the main, only her light industries and agriculture. This definition should be sufficient for the Japs, and, for that matter, for Miss Thompson. Every one who reads the papers knows the definition. Philosophical disputations and forensics can make it no plainer.

The fact is our military leaders and our diplomats are not going to leave Germany or Japan anything to fight with, and the majority of people the world over take their stand with the allied generals and admirals in this matter. If it is necessary to snuff out several hundred thousands of enemy lives to accomplish that end, that is exactly what will be done unless the Japs decide to surrender. There seems not much likelihood of that at present.

The Japs' primitive, or perhaps, we should say, ancient way reasoning, is evident in their murder of our pilots. Such a crime would be unthinkable with us, but they gloried in it. If you have a prisoner, kill him. It saves food and its saves the manpower necessary to watch over him. That's the Jap reasoning, though to be sure in this they made some concessions to western methods of warfare. Fundamentally they are primitives and as such we are well justified in imposing the upon them the age-old condition of peace, which is unconditional surrender.

REGATTA FOR 500 CAMP FIRE GIRLS AT LAKE VERA

NEVADA CITY (Nevada Co.), July 21—All Camp Day was celebrated Thursday on the shores of Lake Vera, four miles north of this city, by a regatta including swimming and canoe races, diving contests, and last by a baseball game. Almost all of the 500 Camp Jires Girls, in four big camps, took an individual part.

All Camp Day was the first one, since Camp Augusta celebrated its tenth anniversary at Lake Vera several years ago.

The four camps and the Camp Fire Girl population consist of Sacramento, Camp Minaluta, 100; Vallejo, Camp Gold Hollow, 80; Piedmont, Camp Augusta, 175; and Oakland, Camp Celio, 180.

The water and sports events began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until shortly after dark. The canoe racing was especially spectacular as all four camps are well provided with fleets and expert paddlers of these graceful craft. Long lines of swimmers, under their several classifications beat the blue waters of the lake into white foam.

Slim diving contestants did forward and backward somersaults, diving boats, slipping into the water so easily, as hardly to make a splash.

Just before supper there was a lively baseball game at Camp Augusta with plenty of reserves for all four teams.

In the evening there was an exchange of guests for supper. Each camp sent a delegation of fifteen girls to dine at the other camps.

Camp Minaluta, the Sacramento Camp Fire Girls, had the honor of being hostess to all the girls around the shores of the lake at a musical festival following the evening meal. The program consisted in the main of choral singing, in which all took part, in the big pine grove that for which Minaluta is especially noted.

NEVADA CITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONTEST

Nevada City is officially entered in the 1945 nationwide Perestrian Protection Contest and Chief of Police J. J. Allen, who is in charge of the accident-prevention program to be conducted in this city throughout the year appeals to motorists and pedestrains to set a record for safety that will place Nevada City high among the "safe" cities.

Conducted in California under the auspices of the State Traffic Safety Commission and the California State Automobile Association, the contest is sponsored nationally by the American Automobile Association. Now in its eighth year, this annual accident prevention program is the outgrowth of an intensive three year study of pedestrian facts, which demonstrated that in order to achieve a reduction in pedestrian accidents, more attention must be given to the problem from the legislative, engineering and educational standpoints.

In California, 102 cities, ranging from rural communities to metropolitan centers, have registered in this competitive safety effort to protect pedestrians. In making awards to the winning cities, qeual consideration will be given by the judges to the extent to which pedestrian fatalities have beeo reduced; and also to the type of pedestrian protection program conducted by the contesting cities during the year. Enrollment of cities is being handled by the California Traffic Safety Commission.

MARRIED

Charles Stephen Murch, 25, and Viola Amy Camubell, 34, both of Camp Beale, were married Wednesday by Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve in his court room.

USS CARRIER TICONDEROGA IS BACK ON JOB

Her kamikase scars and wounds healed, but without her scarred and wounded skipper, the USS Ticonderoga has reteurned to sea.

Now operating in the Pacific, the Ticonderoga, is without Dixie Kiefer who suffered 63 shrapnel wounds last January when Formosa based Jap suicide planes battered the Essex-class carrier into a flaming, smoking crisp. Before she was hit the Ticonderoga had sailed into the South China sea where her airmen smashed at convoys, Indo Chinese ports and Hong Kong. Ticonderoga pilots sank one heavy Jap cruiser, one light cruiser, two destroyers, four destroyer escorts, our oilers, five transports and 14 miscelaneous craft while downing or damaging 207 enemy planes.

Commodore Kiefer, of 7127 Summit Avenue, Kansas City, a captain when the Ticonderoga was hit, recently checked out of the Fleet Receiving Hospital, San Francisco. He since has been named commander, Naval Air Bases, First Naval District, and commander, Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.

Named "the captain the Japs can't kill" by awed Pacific sailors, Commodore Kiefer was on the bridge of the Ticonderoga at noon January 21 when a single Zero zoomed out of the sun, through a cloud bank, and to a fiery finish on the carrier's flight deck. Flames and flaming gasoline leaped the hangar and gallery decks and raced into the wardroom and passageways.

Dixie shifted ballast to port, but stayed on course. The great ship tilted pondesously, flaming gasoline slithering off the decks and into the sea. Below sailors groped through passageways to save shipmates overcome by fumes and smoke.

Battling more kamikazes which were attracted to the burning carrier, Ticonderoga pilots knocked down five enemy planes directly overhead. Ship's gunners splashed three more. But another kamikaze loaded with two bombs slipped through the fighter and anti aircraft screen. Flaming and yawing wildly through intense fires the Jap crashed at the base of the ship's island.

Atop the bridge Dixie was in line with the bomb blasts. Shrapnel sawed a six inch gash in his right arm, peppered his face, arms and hands, and chewed through his shirt and trousers into his body and legs.

Refusing medical aid other than sulfa powder, Dixie rolled towels around his mangled arm, swathed his head in a pillow case and fought his ship.

The first kamikaze struck at noon, the second an hour later. By 2:30 in the afternoon Dixie had the fires under control without help from any other ship. He stayed on the bridge until midnight until he knew all the ship's wounded had been treated, then walked to the ship sickbay and collapsed. There were 377 casualties aboard the Ticonderoga including 114 killed or listed as missing.

Returned to the Bremerton Navy Yard, the Ticonderoga now is a better ship than she was when commissioned. Navy yard workers in 155,000 man days repaired her battle damage gave her a coat of speed increasing paint, installed new and auxiliary equipment turning her engines and wound up with a general overhaul.

"Old Indestructible" would be a proper name for Kiefer, who states flatly his sailors and airmen were the "most sacrificing, nicest kids in the world who never grumble, never complan." Early in his flying career he was hit by the propeller of a plane which crashed near him. His left arm shattered at the elbow. Dixie bought a guitar, strummed left handed and exercises the arm back into flying condition.

At the battle of Midway Dixie won the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart when the Yorktown was sunk. As executive officer he directed firefighting after the shp was hit, burning almost all the skin off his hands. When the "abandon ship" order came Dixie started to slide down a line 60 feet to the sea. He slipped and fell, striking his left leg against the ship side and breaking his ankle. After paddling with his raw and burned hands through oily seas for an hour Kiefer was picked up by a destroyer.

Returned to the United States for treatment, Dixie took long walks to strengthen his ankle and continued strumming his guitar. "Glad I kept up my music," he grinned, moving his splintered and bandaged right arm when he was last in San Francisco. "I hope it will get me back out again quicker this time."

AL BATES TO BE NEXT FIRE CHIEF

Nevada Hose Company, No. 1, of the Nevada City Fire Department, held an adjourned meeting on Thursday, July 19th, for the election of officers and other business.

Lloyd M. Geist was elected a member of the company and of the fire department. Chief Sandow reported to the company upon the departments activities during the July 4th celebration in Grass Valley, reviewing the matters in connection with the presentation in the parade of the float depicting the raising of the American Flat upon Iwo Jima and the firemen's drum corps, the water fight and the usual cordial entertainment of local members by the Grass Valley Fire Department during the day of the Fourth.

The nomination of Albert S. Bates by Pennsylvania Engine Co. No. 2 for the office of Chief of the Department for the 1945-46 year was approved and endorsed by Nevada Hose Company No. 1.

Eldon W. Kendrick, of Nevada Hose Co. No. 1 was nominated as a candidate for the office of Assistant Chief, for 1945-46. This action follows the usual custom of alternating the office of Chief of the Department between the two fire companies.

The following company officers were elected by Nevada Hose Co. No. 1: Foreman: William C. Perry. 1st Asst. Foreman: Robert E. Carr, Jr. 2nd Asst. Foreman: H. E. Kjorlie. Secretary: Miles D. Coughlin. Treasurer: Dr. C. W. Chapman. Members of the Board of Fire Delegates of the Fire Department: Eldon W. Kendrick, William C. Perry, Vernon F. Sandow, Miles D. Coughlin. Alternate Delegates: A. J. Rore, Carl G. Steger, E. J. N. Ott, Robert E. Carr, Jr.

THIS COON LEFT HIS FOOTPRINT

Bill Wright veteran sportsman and angler, who last week returned from a five day stay at the headwaters of the Rubicon River in El Dorado County relates an unusual experience.

He and his companion hung a string of trout, a limit, between two trees to dry out so they could be brought home. Near one tree stood a small table with a piece of white wrapping paper on it.

During the right a coon climed the table cut the string and devoured 18 of the trout. His footprints was plainly imprinted on the white paper. Bill says he is going to turn the varmint into the FBI.

Each day Wright and his companion caught a limit of trout, ranging from 8 to 12 inches in length. They caught no more because they could eat no more. A gray hackle with a black tail landed most of the fish. It required but two hours to catch the limit, but there were four miles of hiking to and from the camp.

Two Residents Given Birdseye View of Nevada City

Miss Fidedlla Legg who teaches elementary aviation in the Vallejo High School is home for the summer vacation visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Legg. Yesterday morning Miss Legg gave H. M. Leete an air ride in a Cub plane. taking off from the Nevada City Airport, and touring the skyways over this city, Grass Valley and Rough and Ready. With his daughter at the controls George Legg took off and obtained a bird's eye view of the country roundabout. It was an especially fine day for air traveling, no bumps, and the atmosphere pelucid and calm. Both men enjoyed the flight immensely.

FARMERS MUST AID THEMSELVES

By Ralph H. Taylor

While there is much discussion in Washington of maintaining a floor under farm prices during the first difficult years after the war ends, and of various other government programs to aid agricuture, the farming industry, in the ultimate show down, must be saved from post war disaster by farmers themselves.

The government, without doubt, can help to cushion the shock of the change over, if its program is soundly conceived and wisely administered, but the famer who hopes to float back to normalcy on a government life preserver has failed to reckon how inadequate a life preserver can be in a stormy sea.

Farmers and the farming industry, must view the future realistically, rather than indulging in wishful thinking—and prepare to work out their own salvation in the post war period, just as they have in other periods of crisis. The individual farmer, by keeping his own house in order—by retiring his debts and piling up savings now for the rainy days which will inevitably follow—can go far toward averting disaster. He can aid, too, in saving himself and his industry by constantly striving to increase his efficiency both in production and in the marketing of his crops. And farm cooperatives likewise can play an important role in helping agriculture to ride out the storm.

Emphasizing the part which farm co-ops must play in meeting the post war challenge John E. Brown, president of the Louisville Ban for Cooperatives recently declared.

"As we come close to the end of this world wide conflict," declares Brown, "farmers must give serious consideration to what steps they can and should take to protect themselves individually,—and to protect the farming industry collectively, in the post war period.

"It is in the years following the beginning of a war that farmers experience their greatest prosperitl. It is then that they are selling on a war basis what they have produced or purchased at pre war costs. At the end of the war, the farmer's position is just reversed. He then markets war cost products at post war prices which are usually precipitately lower.

"Most of us today are old enough to recall the disasters happening to agriculture following the close of World War I. History indicates that such has been the plight of agriculture following all great wars. War in the making calls for increased production and affords greater consumption at higher prices for agricultural products, but war at the ending usually means over expanded production to be disposed of on a much restricted and lower market. That is when the farmer's economic grief really begins. It is in anticipation of this time that his planning should be done and his safeguards as fas as possible, perfected.

"Fortunately during this war farmers have not gone so far out on the limb of heavy indebtedness—much of it through the purchase on credit of high priced land—as they did during the last. Instead, generally speaking, they are reducing their indebtedness and investing in war bonds, which will furnish needed after the war capital."

Then Brown one of the country's outstanding farm co-op leaders, makes a timely appeal for building a stronger farm cooperative movement to deal with post war problems, declaring:

"In the final analysis, much can be done by farmers themselves, through cooperative action. Little can be made effective by the individual farmer working alone—he is like a lost lamb bleating n the wilderness—but much can be accomplished where farmers pool their strength and give the effort at hand united support. Such a neffort is cooperation. By this means farmers have already done much ti improve the quality of their products, stabilize their markets, and increase their net returns. Likewise they are purchasing needed supplies and business services to better advantage in both price and quality.

"All these will be vital to the farmer's welfare when we approach and enter the post war period. In no other way can he so well assure them to himself as through his own cooperative associations. Many will recall, following the last war, how prices for what the farmer had to buy got out of line with his receipts for what he produced. There was no practical floor to what he sold, little ceiling to what he had to purchase.

"Soundly organized and operated farmers' cooperatives can go far toward preventing such conditions in farm operations after this war. They cannot of course assure uninterrupted prosperity for the farmer. but they will insure him a more equitable position in the economic world."

California as one of the strongest farm cooperatives states in the union with more than 90,000, of its farmers listed as co-op members, has reason to know the wisdom of Browns advice. For the farm cooperatives have aided California agriculture immeasulably in meeting past crisis and will be a tremendous bulwark of strength in helping this state's farming industry during the years ahead.

Guadalcanal Native Awarded Legion of Merit

A native of Guadalcanal, Sergeant Major Vouza, BSIP Constabulary, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Degree of Legionnaire, by the United States Navy for his services with the Second Marine Raider Battalion in Guadalcanal. Sergeant Major Vouza as head of the Binu district native police, had the responsibility of procuring and directing the natives employed as guides and carriers. He has previously been awarded the Silver Star Medal and the George Medal.

A. M. HOLMES NAMED TO HIGH POST IN ELKS

A. M. Holmes member of long standing in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks received a telegram from Grand Exalted Ruler W. H. Kepner of the order tendering the appointment as his personal representative in the district known as California North.

In accepting the appointment Holmes said, the recognition of Nevada City Lodge comes as a pleasant surprise, this being the first time since 1929 and that the honor falls to me is a great one. Every thing possible will be done to carry on the fine work of my predcessors. It is truly an honor to be identified with this fine patriotic American order and to have a part in the great work it is doing. Recently Grand Officers and past grand officers of the Order of Elks were invited by President Truman, a member to make a report upon its war activities which was stupendous and was submitted in book form, later 200 or more congressmen and senators met with him the commitee in the senate cacus chamber to hear the report. With the cooperation of such men as state president Compas, past district deputy grand exalted rulers Tener and Astrop, past grand exalted ruler Ray Benjamin of California and our past and present officers backed by an an enthusiastic membership, California will not only hold the lead in the United States as to membership but will make a substantial gain during the coming year.

As soon as practical Holmes will call a meeting of Northern California exalted rulers, to be held at some central city yet to be named, where important matters will be discussed.

Elk lodges in district known as California North, Nevada City, Grass Valley, Stockton, Sacramento, Woodland, Marysville, Chico, Oroville, Red Bluff, Redding and Susanville.

Red Cross Swim Lessons Beban Today

The Red Cross class in swimming opened this morning at the municipal pool in Pioneers Park under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Kastner.

Junior life saving lessons began at 1 o'clock A. M. with pupils arrayed in old clothes for practice in undressing in the water. At 10:30 there was a class in intermediates at 11:30 o'clock a class for beginners over 9 years, and at 12 o'clock, youngsters under 9 years of age received their first lessons in swimming.

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JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder why so many men
And women too, ah me.
Hold fixed opinions that with mine
Fail somehow to agree.

We have all heard the story of the dear old lady who stood, one day, upon the sidewalk watching her son and his lodge brothers on parade. Eagerly she scanned the little company then turning to a friend she exclaimed in highly indignant tones: "will ye just be lookin' at thim boys every last one of them is out of step but my Jimmie."

I thought of that little stoy a few days since when I heard of Hiram Johnson's "one dissenting vote." The years have been many the years have been long and filled with a number of things never dreamed of in our peace time philosophy, but to men like Hiram time stands still. They stand in the very shadow of coming events but fail to comprehend the significance of what they see and hear. The world has grown weary of dissenison and strife weary of tearing dawn what centuries of time have built, weary of forever sacrificing the flower of its young manhood upon the blood stained alter of the mad god Mars. Humanity in very desperation has blasted a trail, an imperfect and unfinished pathway but still a pathway, which may when widened and made smooth lead to the plains of peace. Mankind must follow this trail or remain forever in the valley of desolation and dispair; still to some men humanity is out of step. It is a great pity when any man or woman has nothing to offer nothing to suggest nothing to give but "one dissenting vote." To bad to be out of step with the onward surge of events at a time when the sons of men stand upon the mount of vision enraptured by a dream and animated with hopes that cannot be denied.

Little children come up to our home under the historic cedars. Prattling Eddie and Jimmie, adorable Peter the baby whose father is away somewhere in the Pacific the lovely little Mary from over the hill and when they come and I hear their fresh young voices I find one poignant question haunting my mind and that question is "what sort of world are we building for these little ones what trails are we fashioning for their tender feet?"

It seems but yesterday that four year old Tommie used to come to us across the hill, sit upon the saddle horse Monty and plan for the time when he would have a charger of his own and tie it to a tree which stood before his home. Tommie has wings now and may soon be sent into tht maelstrom of war raging now in the and about Japan. Can we do no better for the little ones of today than an older generation did for Tommie? Can we not bequeath to them a better world than the one inherited by Tommie? Let us ponder these questions in all sincerity, before we dare to cast our "one dissenting vote."

Uncle Silas says: "let's not be picayunish about the edibles consumed in Potsdam; the big three are strong, husky fellows and they need nourishment.—Contributed.

POLITICAL FREEDOM

The California Committee for Political Freedom, with headquarters in the Continental Building, 408 South Spring Street, today embarked upon a campaign to raise funds to circulate petitions designed to place upon the state ballot a measure officially designated as the California Political Freedom Law, according to the committee secretary Joseph E. Matthems.

"Our purpose is to restore the freedom of the ballot", said Matthews. "The first assault upon the voters' freedom of action came when John L. Lewis contributed $500,000 of United Mine Workers funds to the Democratic Committee in 1932, the most recent and climatic assault came 1944 when Sidney Hillman, the Communist and the Political Action Committee raised millions of dollars to swing the elections of 1944.

"Much of this money came from people who did not believe in the candidates or measures supported. Those who refused to pay political assessments levied by their unions were dismissed from the unions, which in a great many cases meant loss of livelihood. These cases have been widely publicized. We propose to see that the voters of California have an opportunity to say that this practice of collecting political funds by involuntroy means shall cease.

"When our fighting men come home, we would like to tell them that they can vote in this democracy without paying tribute to some union political boss."

The Committee for Political Freedom, of which Matthews is chairman, has been granted title to an iniatitive measure officialy designated as The California Political Freedom Law.

ADMINISTERING THE CATTLE

Socialism—You have two cows; you give one to your neighbor, and keep the other.

Fascism—You have two cows; you keep them both and give the milk to the government and the government sells part of it back to you.

New Deal—You have two cows; the government shoots one, milks the other, and pours the milk down the sink.

Communism—You have two cows; you give both to the government and the government gives you some of the milk.

Nazism—You have two cows; the government shoots you and takes the cows.

Capitalist Democracy—You have two cows; you sell one and buy a bull.

Conservatism—You embalm both cows and freeze the milk.

Liberalism—You don't feed or milk either cows; both die of old age.

Anarchism—You keep both cows, shoot the government, and steal another cow.—Contributed.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President--Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Baited Hooks

Two years ago when national legislation affecting schools was proposed (S-637) nobody who favored the bill ever called it the "federal school control bill." That alone would have defeated it. No sincere friend of America's public schools wants them bossed by the national government. The thing was referred to always as "federal aid to education." That sounded much better.

But a great many people were not fooled at all. They had seen bait used to hide hooks before by political as well as practical fishermen. Although the bill stated, right in Section One, that it would be a nice little law if passed and not help any government man, or group of men, grab the schools and run away with them, the platitude was ignored by our sage and seasoned Senate.

Amended by Senate

On the floor of the Senate the "federal aid" bill underwent some changes. As changed, no part of the federal funds therein provided nor any part of the local funds thereby supplemented could be used to make or maintain any distinction between races. That's federal control, beyond dispute. I am not discussing the merits of the amendment. I am saying this: Federal control will follow federal aid as night follows day.

The subject is alive again now. A committee in the House and another committee in the Senate are once more considering legislation that flies the flag of "federal aid to education." Once more I am emphasizing that financial aid to local schools from far-away Washington will bring federal control of local schools in spite of all the protective clauses ever built out of words.

It Is Federal Law

The Supreme Court of the United States, the most powerful tribunal on this war-cursed earth, has established a precedent in favor of federal control. The Supreme Court has ruled that the federal government can control that which it subsidizes. Little, protesting sentences in the preamble of new legislation figuratively fade away in the light of this Supreme Court ruling.

Some people may want to argue that federal aid to schools is not federal subsidy of schools. I maintain that any distinction between the two things is a distinction without a difference. I have learned quite a little about these twin bills recently and about people who advocate their passage. The bills are practically alike and they point to government control like a compass points to the north.

The Entering Wedge

Both bills call for a 300 million dollar annual outlay of federal funds, and it's only a start. Testimony of people who journey to Washington boosting the idea is very clear. It translates the handwriting on the wall. They expect federal aid to grow rapidly after the first bill is passed. I also think it would grow in less than ten years from federal subsidy to federal control.

I am opposed to federal aid therefore for several reasons: (1) It will lead directly to federal control of education. (2) When the national government controls the local schools, the children's parents have nothing to say about what takes place at school. (3) If it happens, popular education, so dearly bought, will be nothing but a handy stepping stone toward political dictatorship.

LEGION BIDS FOR MORE WORLD WAR II VETERANS

E. W. Bolt, department commander of the American Legion, has just announced a statewide membership drive, August 5th to 12th, for discharged veterans of World War II. The week has been designated as American Legion W. W. II membership week. This announcement is attracting nationwide interest since it is the first such drive directed solely to enroll men and women who have had services in this war. The American Legion Posts of this state are urged to go all out in their efforts to sign up all W. W. II men and women in their city and county who have been discharged from the service.

More than 140,000 men and women of California have been discharged from W. W. II service. To date 22,000 of them have become legion members. The membership drive set for August 5th to 12th should easily double the present W: W. II membership of the legion. That is the goal. The point system is at work. It is leading to the discharge of many outstanding veterans. When they have enrolled in some one of the more than six hundred legion posts in California they will be able to render top service to veterans and to their government. $t is through organized efforts that big jobs are done.

All legion posts have been asked to organize a special membership committee comprised of four W. W. II legion members and the 1945 membership chairman. In this way the strength of the campaign will be carried by W.W. II, and from this activity they will learn that the road to strength lies in membership. Numerical strength is the deciding factor in all legislative and public opioion battles.

The new young manpower now in and those soon to be enrolled in legion posts will provide the needed youthful leadership for boys' state, boy scouts and junior baseball. There are also heavy loads to carry in the fields of rehabilitation, child welfare re-employment and Americanism. These legion programs of long standing will skyrocket to new heigst under the leadership of the young veterans, many of whom are themselves graduates of the youth programs of the American Legion.

Commander Ed Bolt boasts the top membership in the history of the legion of California, over 101,000. He is now driving to start next years commander out with a strong membership of W. W. II men anw women. The legion will continue to lead the field of veteran organizations in strength, public favor and unselfish service to veterans and to California.

Sheriff's Posse to Meet Wednesday Night

The sheriff's mounted posse has been called to meet July 25th, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen's office in the court house.

Secretary H. F. Sofge states that matters of vital importance are to be discussed and that arrangements for the annual barbecue are to be made. The posse consists of 30 horsemen from various districts in the county, many of whom are ranch owners in the western secton.

Dr. Bolton to Lecture on Mexican History

BERKELEY, July 23—The unique task of conducting a seminar for Mexican historians on the history of Mexico befalls a noted historian from the Berkeley Campus.

Dr. H. E. Bolton, Sather professor of history, emeritus and director, emeritus, of the Bancroft Library left last week for Mexico City. Under the auspices of the U. S. State Department he will hold the seminar at the National University of Mexico.

The university man an authority on California and Latin American history particularly the Spanish conquest of the new world, holds several titles from foreign countries in recognition of his contribution to this field. Dr. Bolton served as chairman of the unversity's history department from 1919 to 1940 and as director of Banchoft Library from 1916 to 1940.

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WARD E. TAYLOR, Optomitrist, formerly of Reno, Nevada, is now located in Sacramento, 7th floor, Forum Building, Telephone 2-1661. July 9 Aug9

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JOB PRINTING..?
GET YOURS AT
THE NUGGET

Miss Mitzi Popovich of Sacramento has been the guest of Mrs. Leland Smith for the past fortnight. Her mother, Mrs. Louis Popovich and her brother arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. Smith for a week or so.

ORDINANCE NO. 239

An Ordinance prescribing rules and regulations governing the Nevada City Airport, a municipal airport, and providing for the issuance of permits for conducting commercial enterprises and maintaining hangers and buildings at said airport.

The City Council of the City of Nevada do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Definitions: The word airport as used herein shall refer to the municipal airport of Nevada City, situated in Section 1, Township 16 North Range 8 East, M. D. B. & M.

The word airplane shall mean any heavier than air craft.

Section 2. All operations are to be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and in accordance with current Civil Air Regulations and Western Defense Command Public Proclamation No. 22.

Section 3. (a) All airplanes shall be parked off the runway at all times and shall be blocked with suitable blocks attached together with ropes or shall be parked with parking brakes if equipped with parking brakes.

(b) All airplanes shall be suitably blocked before starting and one control seat shall be occupied by a competent operator at the controls and the controls shall be fulll functioning. Parking brakes may be substituted for blocks. Motors shall be started and run up so as to cause a minimum of dust or other disturbance directed toward the hangars or parking lots.

(c) All airplanes shall be taxied on the northeast side of the NW/SE runway and on the southeast side of the NE/SW runway. All airplanes shall be taxied no faster than a brisk walk S'd back and forth so that the operator may ascertain a clear path ahead. All airplanes shall be stopped at a 45 degree angle to the take off runway to ascertain traffic before the actual take off is started.

(d) All take offs shall be made into the wind and a straight flight path shall be maintained for 1000 feet beyond the end of the runway before a left turn is started.

(e) Traffic patterns shall consist of a rectangular course around the field. All traffic shall be left hand. Exit from the traffic pattern shall be executed by making a 90 degree turn to the left after take off and then a 45 degree turn to the right to leave the traffic pattern. Entry to the traffic pattern shall be half way down the downwind leg and entry shall be a 45 degree turn. Pattern elevation shall be 800 feet above the field elevation.

(f) Anyone making local flights shall first get the approval of the Airport Manager and shall state the duration, area, and type of flying to be done.

(g) All landings shall be made with a 90 degree approach and the runway shall be cleared as soon as possible after landing is completed.

(h) Practice area shall start at Nevada City and follow Highway No. 20 to intersection of Bridgeport Road, then up the Bridgeport Road to Yuba River, then up Yuba River to Bloomfield Road, then follow Bloomfield Road to Nevada City.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation, before conducting any commercial eterprise at the airport shall secure written permission from the city council of Nevada City, or such municipal official as shall be designated by resolutions in the minutes of any special or regular meeting.

Section 5. The City Council may, by resolution at any regular or special meeting, limit the number of commercial enterprises to be conducted at said airport and shall have the exclusive right to determine, from facilities available and the size and construction of the airport, the number and character of commercial enterprises to be permitted at said airport.

Section 6. No person, firm or corporation, shall erect, maintain or own any hangar, building or other structure without first securing a written permit therefore and paying such fee or fees as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the city council and said permit shall contain a provision and agreement to remove any structure within 30 days after notice delivered to said permittee or posted on said structure and if not removed within said time the said city may remove said structure and collect the cost and expense of said removal from said permittee.

Section 7. The City may from time to time construct, operate and maintain such buildings, hangars and other facilities for the maintenance and operation of said airport and may rent the same or space therein on such terms and conditions as the said City Council may by resolution provide.

Section 8. The city council may by resolution employ or appoint an airport manager.

Section 9. Any person willfully violating any provision of this ordinance or any resolution or regulation thereunder shall be barred from using said airport or any of the facilities thereof.

Section 10. This ordinance shall, before going into effect, be published in the Nevada City Nugget with the ayes and noes, three times, and shall go into effect on the 1st day of August, 1945.

Adopted:

AYES: Councilmen Bates, Seaman, Long, Hall.

NOES: Councilmen None.

ABSENT: Councilmen, Rore.

BENJ. HALL, Mayor.

Attest:
GEORGE H. CALANAN, Clerk.
Passed July 5, 1945.
July 16, 23, 30.

A BELL *for* ADANO

By John Hersey

SOME JULY POINT VALUES CHANGED

Point values for margarine and canned fish will be increased, points for cheese will be reduced, and the ration point values of nearly all meats will be unchanged during the rationing period beginning July 1 and ending July 28, OPA said. The point value of value of butter has been lowered. A two point increase in the marganine joint value, from 12 points to 14 points a pound, is necessary because of the decreased supply and to improve distribution. Rationed canned fish, with present point values ranging from four to nine points a pound, will be increased two and three points a pound, depending upon the kind, because of reduced supplies for civilians.

Although the over all supply of cheeses will be somewhat smaller during the third quarter, new point values for the July rationing period will be from two to four points a pound lower than during June to prevent loss of soft, perishable varities from spoilage. Point values of hard cheese such as cheddar and blue, were reduced four points. The only fresh or cured meat point value changes for July are increases of one and two points a pound for seven fat pork cuts.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

NEVADA CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election to fill the offices of Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief Engineer of the Nevada City Fire Department for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, July 30, 1945, at Pioneer Park, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. All members of the Fire Department are eligible to vote at this election.

The officers appointed to conduct the election are:

Judges: Ernest O. Young and William C. Perry.

Clerks: Ray J. Wilde and Miles D. Coughlin.

By order of the Board of Fire Delegates of the Nevada City Fire Department.

VERNON F. SANDOW, Chief.

M. D. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

July 23, 26.

CERTIFICATE OF DOING BUSINESS UNDER FICTITIOUS NAME AND STYLE No. 396

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, MARIO GENTILI and GERARD VIGNAL, are co-partners and we do hereby certify that we are transacting business under the fictitious name and style of CENTRAL MOTOR COMPANY; that our places of residence are as follows:

MARIO GENTILI, residing at 324 Adams, Nevada City, California;

GERARD VIGNAL, residing at Grass Valley, California, and whose address is Route 1, Box 443A;

We further certify that no other person has any interest in the said CENTRAL MOTOR COMPANY and that we are the sole owners of the business transacted under said name.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these presents to be duly executed and have subscribed our names hereto at Grass Valley, California, on this 26th day of June. Nineteen Hundred Forty-Five.

GERARD VIGNAL,
MARIO GENTILI.

State of California, ss.
County of Nevada.

On this 26th day of June 1945, before me, C. C. Carveth, a Notary Public in and for said Nevada County, personally appeared Mario Gentili and Gerard Vignal, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same.
(Seal)

C. C. CARVETH,
Notary Public in and for said Nevada County and State.
ERNEST J. TORREGANO, Attorney at Law, 988 Mills Building, San Francisco, California.
Endorsed: Filed June 26, 1945. R. N. McCormack, County Clerk. By R. E. Deeble, Deputy Clerk.
July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6.

CHAPTER XVI

I found that your barbarians had smashed my terra cotta head, it was done by the Florentine Camilliani in the sixteenth century. What value can you place on that? They tore my Venus; it was by Giorgione. What is the price of that? They smashed the glasses in which my mother drank her bridal toasts in Venice. How many lira do you think they were worth to me?"

Quattrocchi began to cry, and became incoherent.

Major Joppolo was furious. He called up Captain Purvis and said: "Purvis, what's the matter with your men? Did you know they'd been behaving like a bunch of wild men in their billet? This fellow was good enough to let them use his house and some of the stuff in it, why the hell did they have to abuse it? I want you to find out who busted up the stuff down at your billet and have them in your office in fifteen minutes." And he hung up without waiting for the astonished Captain to take a deep breath.

Major Joppolo walked around to the other side of his desk and patted the sobbing Quattrocchi on the shoulder. He said: "Come, Quattrocchi, let's go down to your house and see exactly what they did."

So the two men walked down the street to the beautiful house. Quattrocchi led the Major through the rooms on the second floor and showed him the broken things.

Major Joppolo was terribly depressed by what he saw. "There is no excuse for it," he said softly to Quattrocchi, who was beyond fury.

Major Joppolo took Quattrocchi up to the M.P. headquarters. Captain Purvis had Chuck, Bill and Polack there. As soon as the Major came in, the three boys stood at attention.

"At ease," Major Joppolo said, "but listen."

The three boys stood at ease.

"You fellows ought to be sent home to the States," he said. "What kind of an example do you think you men are for the people here? How do you think we'll ever persuade them that we're decent people if you behave like we all live in the woods and have shaggy fur?"

Polack said: "We didn't mean no hurt, Major."

The Major said: "Your intentions don't make the slightest bit of difference. It's the result that matters."

Polack said: "We was doin' it for you, Major."

"What do you mean, doing it for me? How could you think I would want you to do anything like that?"

Polack said: "We was lookin' for a present for you, sir." Polack thought that if the Major stacked up to all the boasting Chuck Schultz had done about him the night before, he ought to be able to talk their way out of this fix.

The Major said: "Why would you want to get me a present? I've never seen you before."

Polack said: "We're just enlisted men. We seen you before."

Major Joppolo said: "I still want to know how you thought you were getting me a present, and why you were."

Polack said: "It was goin' to be a goin'-away present."

The Major said: "Who's going away?"

Polack said: "Well, Corporal Schultz here said—"

Chuck Schultz said: "You let me handle this, Polack."

Major Joppolo turned on Corporal Schultz: "Say, what is this all about anyway?"

Chuck Schultz saw that there was no way out. He said: "There wasn't no excuse for what we done, Major. We was very drunk. I think Polack here's still a little drunk."

Polack raised a threatening fist and said: "Why you . . ."

Major Joppolo said: "What's all this about a present?"

Chuck said: "Sir, we just got some kind of a drunk idea that you was about the best officer we ever seen, and we figured we wanted to give you a present. We thought maybe we could find a present for you in the house. We knew you was Italian, more or less, and we thought you'd like something Italian from the house. That's all there was to it."

Major Joppolo said, and his voice was much softer: "I'm not Italian, boys. I'm American, and sometimes I'm not as proud of it as I'd like to be."

Then the Major turned to Quattrocchi, and he said in Italian: "I hardly know what to tell you. I know that no apologies and no payment can ever return what you have lost. I wish to tell you that these men who committed the crime are sorry for what they did, now that they realize how cruel they were to you. I wish to tell you, Quattrocchi, that I feel less proud of being an American than I did yesterday. These men will be punished justly and severely for what they have done. I want you to file a claim for payment for what was destroyed, and I wouldn't blame you for doubling the prices. That's all I can say, Quattrocchi."

Quattrocchi said: "I don't know about most Americans, but I know I can always get justice from you, Mister Major."

The Major said: "Good day, Quattrocchi. From now on your house will be kept nicely, I can promise you that."

Quattrocchi left. The Major turned to the three boys. He said: "I don't know whether you realize yet what you've done to this Italian It's as if you had cut his arm off. He loved those things you busted up. Now I just told him that you three would be punished severely—as severely as you have hurt him."

The three boys stiffened up a little.

The Major said: "I'm going to make this your punishment: to have this man's unhappiness on your conscience, and from now on to keep his house as clean as if everything in it belonged to your own mother. That's all. You're dismissed."

Chuck said: "Yes sir, thank you, sir."

Polack said: "Thank you, sir."

Bill said: "Thank you, sir. We'll take care of the house."

Polack said: "Yes sir, we sure will."

As soon as they were outside, Chuck said: "What'd I tell you about that guy?"

Polack said: "That's the best guy I ever seen in this Army."

Bill said: "The thing that got me down was what he said about my mother. Mom was always so proud of her glass. Cut glass it was. I feel like I busted it last night."

Having weathered eighty-two winters, Cacopardo was not the least cooled in his desire to help the Americans by General Marvin's behavior.

Every two or three days he would send a note to Major Joppolo. Many were silly suggestions. Many were

Major Jopollo was terribly depressed by what he saw.

about things Major Joppolo had already done. But one day he sent a note which caught Major Joppolo's interest.

"To the Officer of Civil Affaires:

"I beg to notify, for the necessary steps: Since several months, the small people at Adano does not receive the ration of olive oil, or other fats, but the officials both of commune, civil & military staff, have been largily provided for the families & personal friends.

"I am informed, that the small population is therefore compelled to pay at the black market any price, up to Lire 80 per liter (equal to 800 grams). The price fixed by the Fascist government for the supply is Lire 15 & an half per kilo (1,000 grams).

"You cannot allow any longer this tiranny against the poors!"

"Respectfully,

"Matteo Cacopardo."

The thing which interested Major Joppolo in this note was the fact that old Cacopardo blamed the black market on Fascist graft. Now Major Joppolo was acutely aware of the black market. He had intended for some time to investigate it. Now he did, and what he found was disturbing.

The black market was not the fault of corrupt Fascists. It was not even the fault of the merchants who jacked their prices out of all bounds. It was the fault of the invaders. Demonstrably, it was the fault of the Americans.

There were two reasons why the Americans gave Adano its black market, and the inflation which inevitably went with it. One reason was American generosity. Apparently the Italians thought the Americans were coming to their soil armed mainly with cigarettes and candies, for every grown person asked for cigarettes and every child shouted in the streets for candies. And the Americans gave what was begged. They also gave C Rations, both cans which they had opened and had been unable to finish, and unopened cans. When they bought anything, they figured the price by their heart. And the second thing was that when they bought anything, and could not find an Italian-speaking pal to dicker for them, they just paid what they figured they would have paid in the United States.

Here are four examples that Major Joppolo dug up, which show exactly how the black market and inflation grew up:

He traced the black market in wine to the house of Carmelina, wife of the lazy Fatta. The very first person who bought wine from Carmelina, on the very first night of the invasion, was Corporal Chuck Schultz. Carmelina's story to the Major was that the Corporal had just handed her a dollar and walked away. Schultz's story was that the Italian lady had haggled and shouted and threatened to call the police. In any case, Schultz paid a dollar. The regular price for that grade of wine before the invasion had been twenty lira, or twenty cents.

Four soldiers sauntered into a barber shop one morning, and made motions with their fingers around their skulls that indicated they wanted haircuts. None of them could speak Italian, so they based their payment on what they had last paid for haircuts in the States. Each plunked down a fifty cent piece and said: "Keep the change, Joe." The regular price for haircuts had been three lira, or three cents. Shaves had cost two lira. Here in one morning's work, the barber had made two hundred lira. He retired to a life of leisure, and refused to cut any hair for three weeks, till his money gave out.

The welfare of the town was really threatened by the black market in food. Peasants, instead of bringing their grapes and melons and fresh vegetables into the town market, would go to the various bivouac areas and hang around the edges until they could catch a straggler. Then, in the heat of the day, they would tempt the Americans with cool-looking fruits, and would sell them for anywhere from ten to twenty times the proper prices. It got so bad that city people would buy what little fruit did reach the town market, and would take it out into the country to sell it to the foolhardy Americans.

To stop, or at least to curb, the black market, Major Joppolo did three things: he put the town out of bounds to American soldiers, who from then on could enter only on business; he had the Carabinieri stop all foodstuffs from leaving the town; and he fined anyone caught selling over-price or under-measure three thousand lira—a lifetime's savings for a poor Italian peasant.

Sergeant Trapani's having addressed the purple slip reporting the countermand order on the carts to the wrong person did not help much. As soon as the wrong person opened up the envelope and read the slip, he forwarded it to the right person.

The right person was Lieut. Col. W. W. Norris, G-One Officer of the 49th Division. The wrong person put the purple slip on his desk. Col. Norris, who was burdened down with much too much paper work, did not even read it all the way through. He just read the first part, about General Marvin's issuing the order that carts should be stopped on the outskirts of Adano.

Then he wrote in pencil on the upper left hand corner of the slip: "Usual copies for Division files. One extra copy to be sent to Colonel Middleton marked 'For General Marvin's Information.'" And then he tossed the slip in his outgoing basket.

A couple of hours later a Technical Sergeant emptied Col. Norris's outgoing basket, and in time got around to making three copies of the purple slip for the files of the 49th Division, where they would be buried, never to be seen again. One copy went under M.P.'s, one copy into the Personnel file, and the third into the Intelligence files under Occupied Territory, Disciplinary Measures. The Technical Sergeant recopied the purple slip, so that he could make a clean top copy for Colonel Middleton and the General. He wanted to get ahead. He didn't want to do anything sloppy. He was so careful in his typing that he didn't even notice what the purple slip said.

The Technical Sergeant put the four copies and the original purple slip into Col. Norris's incoming basket.

It happens that Col. Norris had an assistant, one Lieutenant Butters, who was very inquisitive. He annoyed the Colonel often by reading over his shoulder. He always wanted to know what the Battle Order was the moment it was drawn up, before it even went to regimental commanders.

The only advantage of Lieutenant Butters' curiosity was that he usually read Colonel Norris's mail more carefully than either Colonel Norris or his Technical Sergeant.

The morning after the Technical Sergeant put the purple slip and the four copies into the Colonel's incoming basket, Lieutenant Butters got up bright and early, dressed, shaved out of his helmet, and before breakfast went to Colonel Norris's desk and went through his incoming basket.

When he came to the purple slip and the four copies, he took the papers out of the pile, read until he had finished, put the pile back into the incoming basket, and then tucked the purple slip and the four copies into a portfolio on his own desk.

Later in the day, when the Colonel was out to a conference, Lieutenant Butters took out the purple slip and the four copies. He called the Technical Sergeant over to his desk.

"Did you see these?" the Lieutenant asked.

The Technical Sergeant, who was afraid he had made a mistake in typing, said merely: "Yes, sir."

"Well, that Major was right," the Lieutenant said.

The Technical Sergeant, who nadn't the faintest idea what the purple slip was about, said: "He was?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Our patrons find that despite rationing and wartime conditions the quality of our meats measures up to the same high stadnards we have always maintained. Our meats come from the best cattle, lambs and swine that money can buy. Our service to our patrons is built on a foundation of high quality and reasonable prices. Ask your neighbors about us. They will tell you.

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NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

STATE CHAMBER OUTLINES FISCAL YEAR OBJETIVES

Aid in reconversion and readjustment of war industries, involving over twenty billion dollars in war contracts and government owned plants; help in meeting the farm labor demand for the state's $1,750,000,000 crop and livestock operaton; industrial relocation of 675,000 war workers and 700,00 returning veterans; assistance to private enterprise through securing favorable taxation and federal security policies—these are among the major objectives of the California state chamber of commerce for the coming year as announced by President Harrison S. Robinson.

"Reconversion is of paramount interest in California," Robinson stated. "Involved are war contract cancellations and cut backs, war producton shifts, and demobilization of war workers, job replacement of veterans and disposal of government surpluses. At the same time, California's industry and agriculture must be further protected through relaxation of wartime controls.

"California private wage and salary payrolls total nearly seven billion dollars yearly. State and federal regulations concerning labor relations and workmen's compensation affect the payroll of every business and industry. Through its industrial research and legislative departments and committes, the state chamber of commerce will continue to provide facilities for study and action on new legislative proposals.

"State control of state resources, preservation of states rights, sound management of forest resources, the highway development with post war needs and experience of California's development commensurate with the post war needs and expansions of California's recreational potentialilities also will be aggressively espoused by the state chamber of commerce.

"The people of a state have the right to maintain control of their natural resources and economic development. Federal enrcroachment upon this state right, and the trend toward centralized economic control are fuldamental issues in most of the state chabber of commerce's fields of interest—forestry, water resources, tidelands and many others. A major project will be study of all such proposals, public education as to their import, and organized resistance to any undesirable encroachments.

"Such study will include the feasibility of restoring to this state the control over the Central Valley Water Project, effects of a federal water authority in California, and support of flood control projects authorized by congress.

"California's forest resources due to wartime depletion require immediate and increased attention to protection and sound management. Within the state are over two hundred billion board feet of standing timber. Forty eight per cent of the state's area is forest or watershed land. Our lumber products have a basic annual value of $100,000,000. Promotion of scientific research into new uses for wood wastes will be supported as will acquisition of state forests.

"The state chamber of commerce will continue vigorous leadership of programs to utilize the forests—both national and state—for recreational as well as commercial assets.

"Prior to the war, out of state tourists and vacationing Californians spent an estimated $600,000,000 yearly in the state. Resumption and increase of such expenditures will greatly accelerate expansion of employment and investment opportunities in the trade and services industries, as well as increase health and happiness.

"Our war service department already has under way a series of projects for recreational resources development. Beach improvement recreational highways, trails, airports, greatly enlarged use of national forests and national and state parks for winter sports and summer vacatinoing are among the projects under way. Another is expansion of California's hunting and fishing facillities."

Dorothy Kennedy left for Clear Creek Highlands last week where she will spend two or three months with her aunt, Mrs. Redfield and her cousin, Mrs. Bohn.

ANOTHER SHOE STAMP

After August 1, Mrs. America will have another shoe stamp for each member of her family. Airplane stamp No. 4 in War Ration Book No. 3 will become good on that date. Airplane Stamps 1 2 and 3 are good indefinitely. The last stamp No. 3 was validated on November 1, 1944. The length of time between validation dates depends on the supply of shoes available. Leather supplies are still extremely critical and it behooves each and every one of us to take good care of the shoes we have and made them last as long as possible. You will be interested to know, too, that shoe manufacturers are being permitted to use leather welts and insoles in men's and children's non rationed shoes to strengthen them and give them longer life.

U. S. Navy Has 100,000 Ships of All Kinds

"The greatest navy the world has even seen" means more than just a show of strength, for more than 100,000 vessels which comprise it have carried and convoyed our fighting men to the enemy's very door step, and even beyond his seized frontiers in Europe.

Without this huge array of ships the navy could not have fought two determined enemies simultaneously upon two fronts separated by thousands of sea miles. And now, with Germany vanquished, the navy will need them to land and supply a sufficient force to bring Japan to her knees.

When the Japs hit Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, the navy had some 7695 ships on hand. That treacherous attack hastened and enlarged an unparallelel program of building, conversion and acquisition.

By August 1942, less than a year later, we had built, converted and acquired some 12,001 naval vessels and the atack on Guadalcanal was mounted.

In July 1943, our navy had grown to 20,111 ships of all kinds and we were able to land fighting men in Africa to attack the nazis. That same year in November we were launching an attack against island fortress of Tarawa halfway across the world, and at the same time supplying and building up our European forces. At this time we had 29,662 naval vessels. This number was increased to 32,179 in December when the amphibious attacks upon the island of New Britain in the Pacific began.

June of 1944 found us engaged in two great invasions. We landed in Normandy with our naval strength increased to 51,000 vessel,s and later in the month hit Saipan in the Pacific with that strength bolstered by 587 more ships. By the time we hit Guam in July there were 55,229 ships arrayed against our axis foes. And in August when fighting men were storming ashore in Southern France and in the Pacific, 58,960 ships were on hand.

The attack upon Luzon in the Philippines began in January 1945. At that time naval strength numbered some 73,862 vessels which enabled the attack to go ahead on schedule despite the heavy load of shipping to the European theatre at the same time. A month later when Iwo Jima came under our guns, the navy had increased to the astounding total of 80,522 vessels. In March US naval forces in Europe aided in transporting army units across the Rhine.

In April we stormed the beaches of Okinawa, Jap stronghold close to their homeland. By this time the navy had built, converted, and acquired better than 100,000 vessels. And, since then, amphibious operations have taken place in Borneo.

Navy ships have conveyed our troops to every major fighting front and kept them supplied despite the menace of submarines and the best weapons of the enemy.

PVT. THOMAS E. KECKLER

Pvt. Thomas E. Keckler son of Mrs. Maggie Keckler, Box 94AA, Nevada City, and husband of Melva Z. Keckler 411 Winter Street, is now attending a school for training of various engineer personnel in different categories of specialized skills such as carburetion and ignition, machinists, construction equipment maintenance and repairs, at the Engineer Maintenance and Supply School Granite City Engineer Depot, Granite City.

The school, which is under the direction of the office of the chief of engineers, has as its purpose, the training of personnel to become highly skilled mechanics and supervisors of mechanics. The school has earned itself an enviable record and has been awarded the meritorious service unit placque for outstanding services.

At the close of the course, Pvt. Thomas E. Keckler will return to Fort Lewis, Washington, where he was on duty prior to entering the school at Granite City. His home address is 411 Winter Street.

CIVILIAN MOTROISTS TO GET TIRES

Borrowing 833,334 tires from inventories to meet hot weather replacement needs WPB allocated 2,500,000 passenger car tires to OPA for civilian motorists during July, OPA announced. The 2,500,000 tires allocated to OPA or rationing should meet the immediate requirements of the most essential drivers, Max McCullough deputy administrator for rationing said. Only B and C ration holders are eligible for new tires and these drivers as well as A card holders who must depend solely on their present tires, must continue to conserve their tires in every way possible

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...ING LAD

...E S. BENSON

...Harding College
...y, Arkansas

Paying Parliament

How would you like to be elected to the board of governors of the finest country club you ever saw? Unless you are an exceptional person, you can't afford such a job. It uses a lot of time and there's no salary connected with it. Helping to boss a lovely palace in the middle of a big playground is fun (I imagine) but it's an expensive pastime.

People who habit such spots to enjoy their spare time are in the financial upper brackets. If they work at all, they do things they enjoy doing, or perhaps they do a few jobs nobody else can do as well. Such wealthy people are usually competent but they engage others to handle their routine work. This leisurely class is growing steadily smaller, but it still exists.

Work Well Done

A rich country club is proverbially well managed. It does not need to economize and cut corners, but that's only part of the story. It is governed by men of singular ability with spare time, who like their club and take personal interest in it. They have no better minds than men who hustle for business and use their wives for stenographers, but excellence thrives on calm deliberation.

By the way, Mrs. Harry S. Truman used to serve her husband as secretary when he was senator from Missouri. The President told it himself to the press while he was discussing the proposal to allow additional expense pay to representatives. It would be hard to find stronger testimony that members of the Congress of the United States need better compensation for the work they do.

No Time to Think

In every practical sense, members of Congress have been elected to the board of governors of the world's grandest country — not a country *club*. They represent important segments of people who have chosen them to help boss (not a playground) the most influential power under the shining sun, and, until early last June, they got $10,000 a year — the pay of a junior executive.

One of America's ugliest habits is criticizing Congress for shortcomings that result directly from being poorly paid. No one man can study all the profound issues congressmen must vote on, and no $10,000 man can afford to pay experts to digest them. Often congressmen use precious hours doing chores for people back home because they can't afford enough competent assistants.

A Good Man's Job

Many solons labor intemperately. Rep. Doughton, who is past 81, rises regularly at 5:00 a.m., and starts his 12-hour day at 6:30; this after 34 years in the House and 14 years chairman of the Ways & Means Committee. What $100,000 official of industry claims to be worth more to his firm than Doughton is to his state and nation? American legislators are top-flight, except in pay.

Must we send rich men to Congress because poor men lack funds to finance the job, or can't afford to maintain an extra home in wealthy Washington? Do we want incompetents on Capitol Hill who stay there because they could never earn so much anywhere else? The answer is "no" of course; America can afford the best. Then congratulate your congressman on this increase and don't let him wait 20 years for the next one.

Charles Ingram Defines Old Age Payments

Charles Ingram, Nevada County welfare officer, guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Grass Valley Lions Club, reviewed the conditions of eligibility for old age pensions.

Ingram carefully explained the difference between the incorrect term "pension" and old age security. He stated that the word "pension" has been used unadvisedly by press, radio and by the average citizen. He declared that the current $50 monthly payment cannot be defined as pension, in that the recipients are not receiving annunities for services rendered. It is a payment to persons 65 years of age, and over, given to them on a basis of their need, and is officially known as the public assistance program in California.

Edward Steele, club president, announced award of 10 year membership chevrons to E. H. Hocking, Paul Ferguson, and Dr. O. F. Lang. Sgt. William Partridge of the U. S. Marine Corps member on leave, was a guest at dinner.

S. F. WANTS 4000 HOMZE FOR ARMY AND NAVY MEN

Wanted: 4000 homes for army and navy men and their families.

That is the tough problem which faces the families of military personnel brought to the bay area to man the rapidly expanding mititary establishments which are stepping up the tempo of the Pacific war.

And that is the problem which faces the army housing service and the navy housing service, consolidated in single quarters one week ago at 45 Hyde Street, San Francisco, in an effort to provide living quarters for military personnel and families in the bay area.

Lieut. Com. H .D. Huxley, USNR, 12th Naval District industrial manpower officer has been appointed also to direct the navy housing service following the recent death of Lieut. Com. R. H. Hibbard, former director. The army group is headed by Lt. Richard E. Audsley, Fourth Air Force.

"Our reception desks at the new quarters are crowded daily with married couples vainly seeking accommodations," announced Lt. Com. Huxley. "Some 450 property owners and managers of apartment houses and hotels recently pledged their cooperation to help in the critical problem. Our pledge campaign brought an additional 100 apartment listings which has helped, but additional effort is needed due to the increasing seriousness of the problem. We are deeply concerned since Pacific war demands mean that additional offciers and enlisted personnel are being assigned duty here in connection with port activities which cannot possibly be performed elsewhere.

"The housing problem is intensified. We now have ten times more applications than available listings. More than 80 per cent of the application are from married couples who find it necessary to move frequently from one hotel to another," declared the new housing officer.

The critical need is for furnished apartments and houses, although unfurnished dwellings and single room also are in demand.

Stuart F. Leete, editor of a group of Freeman Miller publications, including Western Lumberman, spent several days in Nevada County last visiting sawmill and lumbering operations. Leet's ofices are in San Francisco. While here he was guest of his father, H. M. Leete and Mrs. Leete of Prospect Street.

Sgt. Ainsley Fouyer Weds Geraldine Garesio

Sgt. Ainsley W. Fouyer and Miss Geraldine Garesio were married in Reno on the afternoon of July 19th. The wedding took place in the First Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Tobiassen of this city were attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Haddy were witnesses and guests.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Garesio who live in Indian Flat, a mile from this city. She is a graduate of the Nevada City schools. She wore a blue wool suit with white accessories and a gardenia corsage.

Sgt. Ainsley Fouyer has been a guest of Sheriff and Mrs. Carl J. Tobiassen while enjoying leave from the U. S. Marine Corps. He graduated from the Nevada City High School in 1939, and following his induction into the Marines served 27 months in the Pacific fighting an Guadalcanal, Tarawa and in other hotly contested island battles. Following their honeymoon, Sgt. Fouyer expects to report for duty within a few days.

ANNUAL PICNIC SUPPER

The Grass Valley Business and Professional Women's Club will hold its annual picnic supper Wednesday evening in the patio of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Pengelly at 7:30 o'clock.

Emma Jones, the club's "pal" chairman and her committees will have direction of supper arrangements. Each member is asked to bring her own table service. Fried chicken will be the chief item on the menu.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

Please be more careful with your irrigation water.

Do not let it run for hours at a time, or all day and night. There are cases where consumers let the water run all day and night. This takes it away from people on the high hills. Give them a chance to have some water, too.

The irrigation hours will be placed in effect if this does not stop. Police department is making a check on the abuse of the use of water.

Please have all leaking taps and plumbing repaired.

By order of the

CITY COUNCIL,
City of Nevada.

Home Appliances Are Gradually Coming Back

Have you been nursing your old appliances? Or have you been doing without a needed mechanical work-saver, patiently waiting and hoping...? You won't have to wait too long now. Home appliances are gradually coming back. If you desperately need some certain home appliance now or you plan to buy some new appliance next year, it would be wise to see your local appliance dealer. Drop in from time to time and see what he has. Tell him your wants and perhaps he can put you on his future list. And in the meantime, keep buying War Bonds and hold on to them.

P·G·and·E·

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